(1) MIL–P–19644C, Military Specification, Plastic Molding Material (Polystyrene Foam, Expanded Bead), (July 10, 1970), IBR approved for §160.010–5 (''MIL–P–19644C'').

(2) MIL–P–21929B, Military Specification, Plastic Material, Cellular Polyurethane, Foam-In-Place, Rigid (2 and 4 Pounds per Cubic Foot), (August 11, 1969), IBR approved for §160.010–5 (''MIL–P–21929B'').

(3) MIL–P–40619A, Military Specification, Plastic Material, Cellular, Polystyrene (For Buoyancy Applications), (December 9, 1968), IBR approved for §160.010–5 (''MIL–P–40619A'').

(4) MIL–R–21607E(SH), Military Specification, Resins, Polyester, Low Pressure Laminating, Fire-Retardant, (May 25, 1990), IBR approved for §160.010–5 (''MIL–R–21607E(SH)'').

[USCG–2010–0048, 76 FR 62974, Oct. 11, 2011, as amended by USCG–2013–0671, 78 FR 60156, Sept. 30, 2013]

§160.010–2 Definitions.

Buoyant apparatus. Buoyant apparatus is flotation equipment (other than lifeboats, liferafts, and personal flotation devices) designed to support a specified number of persons in the water, and of such construction that it retains its shape and properties and requires no adjustment or preparation for use. The types of buoyant apparatus generally in use are the box-float type and the peripheral-body type defined in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

Box-float. Box-float is buoyant apparatus of a box-like shape.

Commandant means the Commandant (CG–ENG–4), Attn: Lifesaving and Fire Safety Division, U.S. Coast Guard Stop 7509, 2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20593–7509.

Peripheral-body. Peripheral body is buoyant apparatus with a continuous body in the shape of either an ellipse or rectangle with a circular, elliptical, or rectangular body cross-section.

Inflatable buoyant apparatus. An inflatable buoyant apparatus is flotation equipment that depends on inflated compartments for buoyancy and is designed to support a specified number of persons completely out of the water.

[CGD 79–167, 47 FR 41372, Sept. 20, 1982, as amended by CGD 95–072, 60 FR 50466, Sept. 29, 1995; CGD 96–041, 61 FR 50733, Sept. 27, 1996; CGD 85–205, 62 FR 25545, May 9, 1997; USCG–2009–0702, 74 FR 49237, Sept. 25, 2009; USCG–2010–0048, 76 FR 62974, Oct. 11, 2011; USCG–2013–0671, 78 FR 60156, Sept. 30, 2013]

§160.010–3 Inflatable buoyant apparatus.

(a) *Design and performance.* To obtain Coast Guard approval, an inflatable buoyant apparatus must comply with subpart 160.151, with the following exceptions:

(1) *Canopy requirements (IMO LSA Code, Chapter IV/4.1.1.5 (incorporated by reference, see §160.010–1 of this subpart)).* It does not need a canopy.

(2) *Capacity (IMO LSA Code, chapter IV/4.1.2.1).* The carrying capacity must be not less than four persons.

(3) *Floor insulation (IMO LSA Code, chapter IV/4.2.2.2).* The floor may be uninsulated.

(4) *Stability (IMO LSA Code, chapter IV/4.2.5.4).* It does not need stability pockets.

(5) *Righting (IMO LSA Code, chapter IV/4.2.5.2).* A reversible one does not need arrangements for righting.

(6) One with a capacity of 13 or more persons must be reversible, with the floor arranged between the buoyancy chambers so that the apparatus can, floating either side up, accommodate the number of persons for which it is approved. One with a capacity of 12 or fewer persons must either be reversible in the same manner, or be designed so that it can be readily righted by one person.

(7) One with a capacity of 25 or more persons must be provided with self-bailing floor drains. If the floor of a reversible one includes one or more drains, each drain must be arranged to completely drain the floor of water when the device is fully loaded, and must prevent water from flowing back onto the floor.

(8) If the buoyancy tubes are not vivid reddish orange, vivid yellow, or a fluorescent color of a similar hue, panels of such hue must be secured to the buoyancy chambers so that a minimum of 1 m^2 (11 ft^2) is visible from above the